

SPHIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SUMNER ON PEACE.

Charles Sumner prides himself upon being an orator—not a speech-maker, but an orator, and he is a living exemplification of the very wide difference there is between the two. Put the honorable Charles upon the stump, and he would drive three-fourths of the audience away in a state of mental obfuscation within a half hour; for it is his pleasure to deal in that sort of sublimated logic and metaphysical bombast which is "caviare to the general." Honest, practical people, who want honest, practical ideas clothed in plain and sensible language, find themselves unable to follow the tortuous windings of his elaborated eloquence, and speedily abandon the attempt in despair. To do the gentleman justice, he has a hearty contempt for what are sometimes called the "intelligent masses," and seldom or never wastes his rhetorical ammunition on a firm in the flock. He prefers the more select few, who appreciate the art of using a vast multitude of words to express an insignificant number of thoughts, and who like to have those words nicely polished and cleverly dovetailed together until they form a pretty piece of mosaic, charming to look upon, but of no special value to anybody or anything. As a manufacturer of this style of article, Sumner has no equal in the land, but the work requires ample time, and the consequence is that he seldom lays more than one or two oratorical eggs in a season; but these are always accompanied by such a prodigious cackling that the public are obliged to direct their attention to the product of the Massachusetts hen. Heretofore the nest has been built in the Senate, and the process of incubation and delivery consummated there, but since the war has eliminated "the relic of barbarism" from our governmental system, Sumner finds scanty material for those ponderous appeals which occupied five or six hours in the reading, and were then consigned to the vaults of the Congressional Globe to wait for an indefinitely postponed resurrection. But he cannot let the world "burst in ignorance," and is naturally unwilling to burst himself by withholding information which he is morally certain no one else can furnish; so he falls back upon the last resort of overburdened minds and delivers a lecture. Two birds are killed by this lecture stone, for Sumner is a shrewd fellow in money matters, and never looks askance at hard cash. Lycopodium and other associations that feel honored by being tickled with a senatorial straw pay him handsomely for his efforts, and he has an opportunity to ride his particular hobby as he chooses. That hobby is eminently characteristic of the man. It is not war, for Sumner dislikes blood in any shape; it is not love, for Sumner's first and only appearance in the court of Venus has not been as satisfactory as could be wished; but it is—peace. His peaceful toils began some thirty years ago, and the earliest of them may be found in the school books which prevailed in New England about that time. They have been continued at short intervals ever since, and the last instalment has just been served up in a lecture of the title of which is—"The Duel between France and Germany, and its Lessons of Civilization."

Now there is a slight impropriety, according to our view of the case, in a chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations telling the European nations what they ought and ought not to do, except when the duties of his official position require him to speak on the subject; but we pass this by for a brief examination of the advice tendered, and the charming consistency which it displays. Senator Sumner informs Count Bismarck that war is a fearful thing, and never exists in well-regulated communities; that Prussia and France never should have gone to fighting at all, and must stop it at once; that Prussia ought to be content with the honors of victory, and not require France to give up Alsace and Lorraine, or pay the expenses of the military ball at which the couple have been dancing these three months past; that Prussia should insist upon a complete disarmament on the part of France, and when this is done, disarm herself. This, our lecturer contends, is the proper solution of the whole question; will save a great deal of money to France and Prussia, assist the cause of civilization and Christianity, inaugurate the millennium, etc. Bismarck has not yet replied to Sumner's suggestions, but may do so during the present armistice; meanwhile we venture a single remark to the apostle of peace. A few years since there was unpleasantness existing in this country, and two sections that ought to have been linked together in bonds of perpetual love stabbed at each other's hearts. While that war was being kindled, we never remember to have heard from Senator Sumner any earnest pleadings for a compromise of existing difficulties, but on the contrary he did as much as anybody else to precipitate hostilities. While the war was in progress we are not aware that he did anything to soften its animosities, or lessen the terrible calamities which followed in its train; but on the contrary he advocated its prosecution to the bitter end, and "cried havoc" as vociferously as the fiercest of his party. Since the war was over he has voted steadily for the maintenance of a standing army which costs the people over \$90,000,000 annually—or \$16,000,000 more than England pays for her military establishment—and does nothing but content objections and override law at the South, and kill perhaps fifty Indians a year. In short, the Hon. Charles Sumner's peace record is a very rotten affair, and if Count Bismarck knows anything about it, he will, should he read the lecture aforesaid, unquestionably set down our chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as either an arrant hypocrite or an egregious ass.

CHILD-MURDER VS. FOUNDLING ASYLUMS. From the N. Y. Tribune. The revelation freshly made of the extent and atrocity of child-murder in New York will lose the effect it ought to have if it fails to compel our attention to the necessity of the establishment, upon a larger scale and a more enduring basis, of those asylums for the reception of the children of vice or of poverty whom now we consign to the tender mercies of medical murderers. It is incredible that a woman who becomes a mother before she becomes a wife has arrived, in many cases, at that pitch of unnatural wickedness that she will deliberately sacrifice the life of her offspring, particularly when such a procedure puts her own in imminent jeopardy, when an alternative is offered

whereby she can preserve both them and her own reputation. And it is probable that not many married women who are too poor or even who are too heartless to rear their own children are heartless enough to pursue such a course or courageous enough to run such a risk when the burden and the peril may be alike avoided. No possible facilities that the public might provide for the disposition of illegitimate children would do much towards encouraging the immorality in women against which such heavy social penalties are already in force. But very limited facilities to that end would suffice to check the graver criminality of child-murder. The moralists who denounce any attempt to limit the spread of contagious diseases, and who belong to the same school as those moralists who used to denounce any attempt to limit the denunciation of the erection of fighting rings, "flying in the face of Providence," will doubtless object to this device for relieving innocences from the penalties of guilt. But objections from such a quarter we can afford to disregard. The Tribune, which expressed a while ago a desire to secure the infliction of an inevitable penalty of mortal disease upon any man guilty of profligacy, and also, by inference, upon his wife and his children to the third and fourth generation, would doubtless insist, as it is logically bound to insist, equally upon dooming to death the children of unmarried parents in that position, the class which makes its living by the murder of unborn or new-born infants is with it. But we trust to see it made manifest that the common sense and the humanity of New York are against it.

An opportunity is now, by a curious coincidence, opened to New York to manifest its benevolence in the most practical way. The revelation of this grievous social bane is followed by tidings of its social antidote. With the announcement of the exposure and the probable punishment of the child-murderers comes the announcement of the progress of the child-savers. The nucleus of a Foundling Asylum which already exists, thanks to private charity, now appeals to the public for the means to expand itself into a public and permanent institution. The Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church, whose asylum, straitened and obscure as it has necessarily been, has already wrought incalculable benefit, have taken for its uses a larger building than that which has heretofore housed it. They have obtained a grant from the Legislature of \$100,000 for their noble work upon condition that an equal sum shall be otherwise contributed. A quarter of this sum has already been privately collected, and a fair is to be held at the armory of the 23d Regiment in Fourteenth street, during next week, of which the proceeds are to go towards raising the remainder. It is not to be supposed that the deficit will not be nearly, if not altogether, made up. It is to be hoped that no sectarian feeling may be allowed to interfere with the exercise, so freshly proven to be a needed exercise, of the characteristic munificence of New York. Other sects may properly be stimulated by this example to go and do likewise. And a public institution, although necessarily subject to many misdeeds, is better than the field of many misdeeds. Laborers than are now employed, and what- ever we may afterwards design or do, our first duty in the premises is clearly to strengthen the hands of those who are already working in it.

SKILLED NURSES. From the N. Y. Tribune. We urged attention some months ago to the business, or rather profession, of educated nurses, and to the need of women which would insure them work, that would demand their best powers of body and mind, and at the same time pay them a certain and comfortable living income. From the number of letters which we have received since then on the subject we are confirmed in our opinion of the imperative need of such callings for a large class of women who are not illiterate and yet not capable of teaching or any artistic pursuit, and the fullness with which this work meets such need. Many women in our own knowledge have studied during the summer to fit themselves for the occupation, but found an almost insuperable difficulty in the way of obtaining instruction or preparatory practice, there being only one institution which would furnish either in the country—that in Philadelphia, which could admit only a limited number. The subject has attracted attention also in England, and provision is making for as thorough training of nurses as that of physicians. A late writer in Fraser, discussing the demand for educated women in the sick room, places the proper maximum price for a skilled nurse at three guineas per day, which is certainly higher than they are at all levels to obtain. "A gentleman who educated his daughter for a nurse," the writer says, "has provided for her future as securely as for that of his son to whom he has given a profession."

Garibaldi a Failure. From the N. Y. Herald. Garibaldi does not profit by experience. Recent events have shown that popular judgment in favor of his political and military ability was premature. His reputation has been ephemeral. Unfortunately for himself and his friends he is again at once in a critical and a ridiculous position. He was lately reported to be in the vicinity of Besancon, in command of a force of twenty-five thousand French troops, made up of odds and ends, including many consolidated bands of Franc-tireurs. The National Guards and the Gardes Mobiles refuse to fight under him, and he will find it difficult to harmonize and control the various elements of his command so as to make them really effective. The loss of Dijon is partly attributed to the inefficiency of his force. His position near Besancon was represented as almost surrounded by the Prussians, and fifty thousand more victorious German soldiers were marching in that direction. Only an armistice could save his command from speedy capture or destruction. Indeed, there is a report that he and thirty Italian officers have been already taken prisoners. Garibaldi's military capacity especially has been greatly overrated. His last campaign in Italy, when he attempted to take Rome with his "liberating army," was a miserable fiasco, and demonstrated merely that he has no ability as a general. After his last failure in the field in Italy he ought never again to have left the island of Caprera. As a republican he suddenly appeared at the theatre of war to fight for France; but he was beginning to be looked upon as an interloper and adventurer. He issued an order the other day, in which he reproaches republics for the failure to act for mutual defense, and in which he takes President Grant and the United States to task for not actively interfering in the affairs of Spain and of France. Garibaldi denounces Grant! That is too ridiculous. Garibaldi has some good qualities, but by his injudicious conduct he is injuring the republican cause in Europe and disgracing republican institutions. It would be well if some kind friend of his would escort him back to Caprera, and induce him to remain there during the remainder of his life.

A GOOD CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY. From the New Orleans Times. The late Secretary of the Interior, General Cox, has been nominated for the next Presidency in the West. We confess to a profound respect for this gentleman, and we should be gratified if his nomination should become a popular and general one. He stands before the people as a martyr to a principle which the people of the United States would ratify

by an enormous majority—the principle of non-interference by public officials in the elections of the people, the selection of public officers with reference to their integrity and capacity, the exclusion of partisan influence and Congressional dictation in the choice of subordinate agents of the Government, and the prohibition of the practice of assessing those agents to raise money to buy voters and promote the success of the party in power.

General Cox made a direct issue with General Grant on these propositions. The latter took the opposite ground, and recognized all the claims of partisan demagogues and committees to the full right of dictating to the chiefs of the department whom they should appoint, and requiring them to assess their subordinates for partisan purposes, to apply the public moneys and patronage to control the votes and opinions of the people, and assist the universal and corrupt schemes of party. General Cox emphatically stated to the President his views and intentions on these subjects; if they did not have the approval of the President he tendered his resignation. The resignation was accepted, and President Grant thus confessed himself as fully pledged to continue, support, and enlarge the infamous system of "running this government exclusively in the interest of a party." It is quite consistent with the antecedent indications of General Grant's idea of the sole object of the establishment of this republic. He never looked upon it in any other light than as a huge gift lottery, in which no one was entitled to hold shares but himself and his friends! The offices are mere pensions for men of approved partisan service. Capacity, honesty, personal merit of any sort, the energetic and faithful administration of the public trusts, go for nothing. It is to make money for ourselves and our party associates that we are placed in power. These are the aims of the political administration, for, resting in the most light-colored, patriotic, and intelligent member of the Cabinet has been evicted from office. It is a highly judicious and wise nomination of this gentleman for the succession to the Presidency. A square contest between him and his principles, and General Grant and his, would make an issue which would determine whether honesty, patriotism, national pride and republican sentiment prevail over selfishness, venality, personal rancor, and avarice.

LO AND HIS GREAT FATHER. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Even Lo, the poor Indian, is after the "head of the Long Branch Government, the cool and imperturbable Grant." A big Indian pow-wow was held at Fort Laramie on the 21st of September, to exhibit to the Indians a Mr. Brunot, who was sent by the President, Lo's Great Father, to try and still further fool the aborigines. Imitating the example of De Soto, when he first met the red man at Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Mississippi, Brunot opened his proceedings with prayer. Lo then told them what their potent parent Grant had instructed him to say. It was a touching tale; so touching that Messrs. Red Cloud, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Resha, Red Dog, Little Pine, Little Wolf, and a host of other natives of the Western wilds, there and thereabouts, were touched to the quick, and did not like it a "damnation bit" that they had any objection to Brunot's speech, but they despised the duplicity of their Great and Good Father. Not to be outdone in Partisanship by Brunot, Red Cloud professed his speech with prayer, too; after which he proceeded to talk of his gigantic papa at Washington in a manner highly in contempt of parental authority. He said "the Grant" had lied to me. He has his houses filled with gold stolen from my land. My Great Father has told me a story. He has thrown shame on himself. I am ashamed of the Great Father," and piled upon the G. F. other and numerous epithets. Brunot tried to pacify him with some blankets, blue and red cloth, muslin, calico shirts, hats, butcher-knives, tobacco, and kettles, but Red Cloud pulled down with his little finger the lid of his left eye, and said, "you can't fool me; I want none of your knickknacks; I want guns and ammunition." About this time a large crowd of excited Indians commenced looking cross-eyed, and the council broke up for the time-being. It is bad enough for the President of the United States to have earned the contempt of the radical members of the Senate, but when the proud man of the forest, Red Cloud, who carried to Washington the scalp of the white men and women he had slain, as trophies, and was entertained at a state dinner at the White House, detects that his late host is a counterfeit, and exposes him, it is enough to make Generals Dent and Badeau, and the rest of the kitchen Cabinet, weep.

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HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 15 in the new and more commodious building No. 115 and 117 N. Tenth Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade. A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. GEORGE EASTERN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, Principals.

H. V. LAUBERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 10, South Tenth Street. A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chestnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EDGEMOUNT SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. Next session begins MONDAY, October 2. For circulars apply to 221 1/2 Rev. T. W. CATPELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 128 Walnut Street, between Second and Third streets. Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 191 students.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 Pine Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. Has a Music Store. Office hours 9 to 5 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 1911th

BOARDING. 1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and Chestnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS. 1115 1/2 DIZON'S No. 21 & 25TH STREETS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanence. An hour or two after their use almost no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLOWER WATER. The odor of this application, the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. \$1 bottle.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGG'S TOOTHBRUSH TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Softens the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 N. No. 113 MARKET ST., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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MILLINERY, ETC. MRS. R. D. ILLON, Nos. 322 and 331 SOUTH STREET. FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS. Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Trimmings, Capes, Laces, Sashes, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 14

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SKAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC. SHOTWELL'S SWEET CIDER, Made expressly for our sales. The first invoice of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS.

OLONG TEA IN BASKETS, VIA "OVERLAND ROUTE," just received at Agency, No. 109 CHESTNUT STREET. 117 1/2

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. Importers of Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, &c. Wholesale Dealers in PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 22 1/2

EDUCATIONAL. HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 15 in the new and more commodious building No. 115 and 117 N. Tenth Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK. BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 500,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at the Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," and they may be distinguished from other business letters by the initials "B. C. R." The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and a collateral and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber, there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the contract, the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which will be applied to the payment of the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 500,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sparpoles, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and looks, all siding 12 to 20 inches, in length, and 14 to 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of 3000 tons, and of similar size, of shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the months of which can be seen at any navy yard; 100,000 cubic feet of the same size and quality, but of equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; also these pieces being in length from 12 to 20 inches, and more in length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest width 18 inches, and 30,000 cubic feet of lumber siding 12 and 15 inches, in length from 12 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the mounting saw to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the waste being deducted in the measurement. The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract. Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the ability to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and under the same contract for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 10 to 50,000 cubic feet of live oak, of various sizes, siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces to be of crooked timber, and in the same proportion to the quantity as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for timber under the act aforesaid, if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER. (Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.) I (or we), of _____ in the State of _____ hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at _____ in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 8, 1870, viz: _____ cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at _____ per cubic foot, curved timber, at _____ per cubic foot, curved timber, at _____ per cubic foot, curved timber, at _____ per cubic foot. Total quantity. Total value. _____

(The total value to be likewise written in full.) I (or we) should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be addressed at _____ and the contract to be made at _____ and the contract Station at _____ for signature and certificate. Date _____ (Signature) A. B. C. D. Witness: _____

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned _____ of _____ in the State of _____ and _____ hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of _____ is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the date of the contract, or any other name or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted. Date _____ (Signatures) C. D. E. F. Witness: _____

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 117 LAWYER

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 128 Walnut Street, until November 30, 1870, for items one, two, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule for the following materials:

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in one case upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.

2. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot complete.

3. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.

4. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.

5. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTERS' OFFICE, No. 425 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870. Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at the Office, until 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given: FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Ropes, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard, FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, 109 Brass Padlocks, 4 Jack Screws for heavy pivot guns.

Full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at the ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. A. W. RUSSELL, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LUMBER. 1870 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FINE PATTERNS, 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STRET BOARDS, 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK, 1870

1870 UNDERBARKERS' LUMBER, UNDERBARKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE, 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED OBERLY, 1870

1870 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALES, 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAILLARD BROTHERS & CO., No. 200 SOUTH STREET, 111

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES—1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 BOARDING, 1 WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 HEMLOCK, ALL SIZES, PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale at Wholesale and Retail. W. S. MAILLARD, 581 No. 1715 RIDGE AVENUE, NORTH OF POPLAR ST.

United States Builders Mill, FIFTEENTH STREET, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-Rail Balusters and Novel Posts. (1) IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS. R. B. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET STREETS

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STREAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS, NEAR P. LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDRIES, having for many years been in successful operation, and being exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure Steam Boilers, Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of all sizes, sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High Quality of Pattern, Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-work for repairs of boats, wharves can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, sails, etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3155 BEACH and PALMER STREETS. GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas, Steam, Fire, Plumbers, Machinists, Rolling Mills, Oil Refiners, etc. WORKS. TWENTY-THIRD and ALBERT STREETS. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 51 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET. FURNACES. Established in 1835. Invariably the greatest success over all competitors whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES. CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces, Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business. HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES, and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 521 1/2